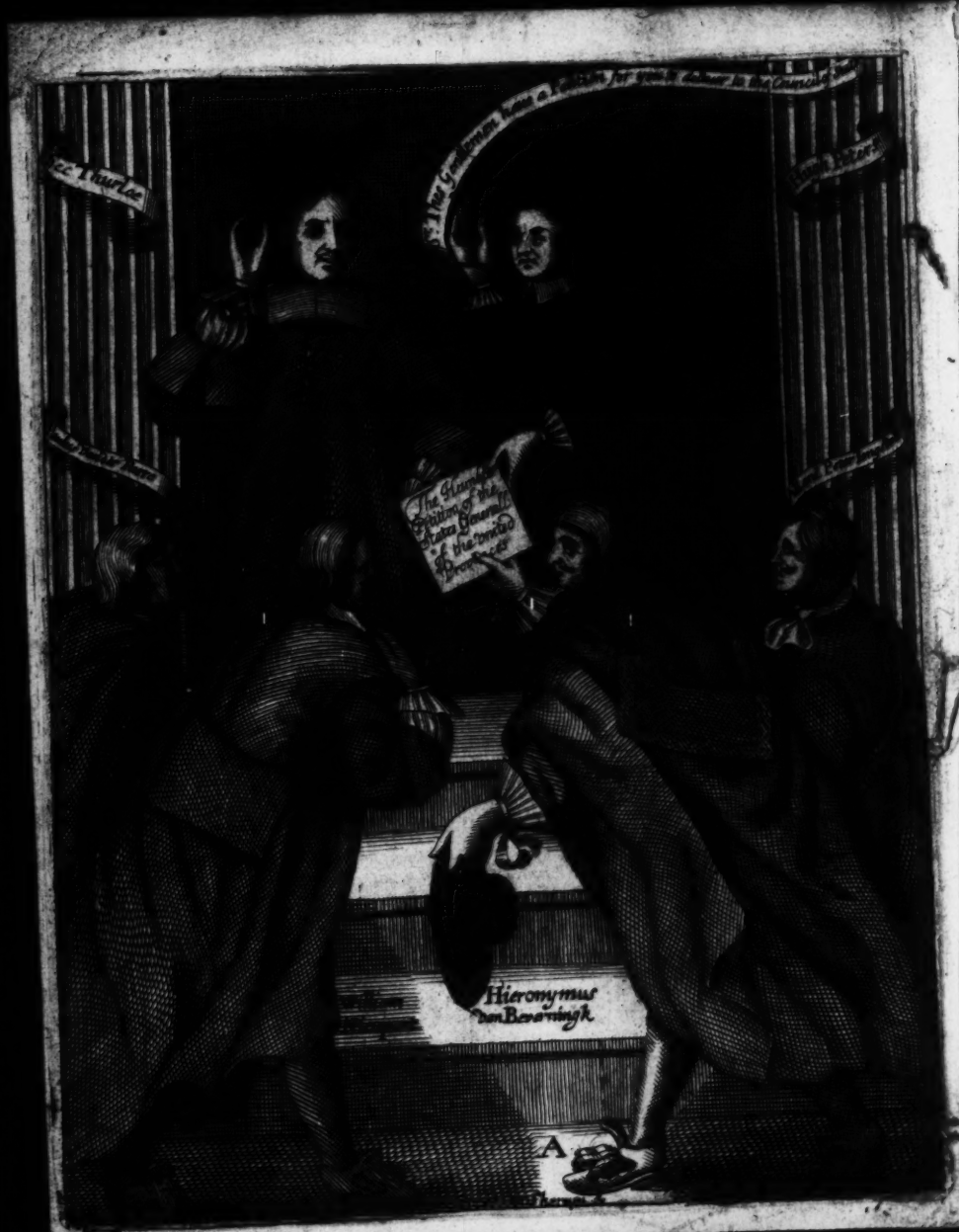
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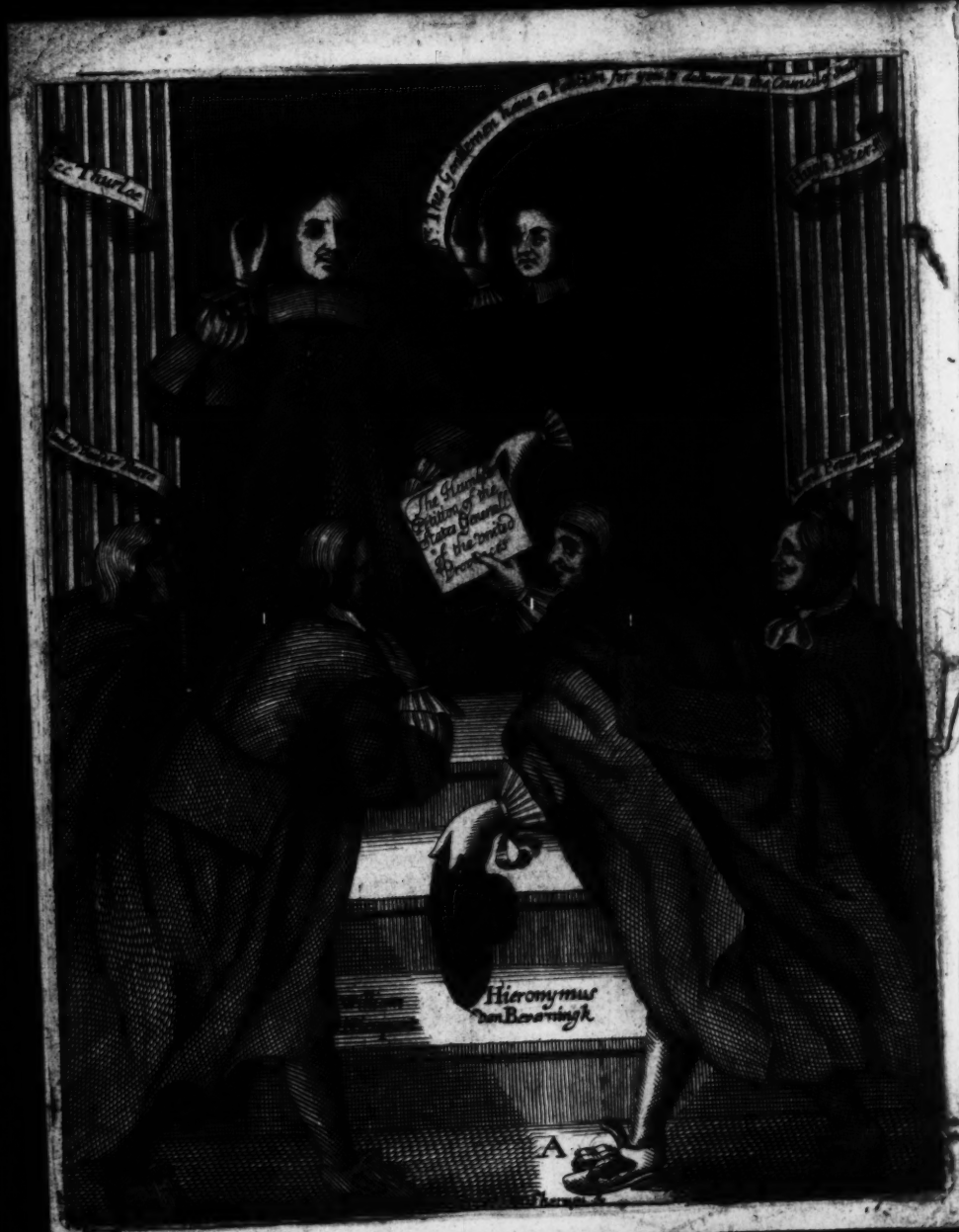
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The DUTCH Usurpation:

OR,

A Brief View of the Behaviour

OF THE

STATES-GENERAL

Of the United Provinces,

Towards the

Kings of Great Britain:

With some of their

CRUELTIES and INJUSTICES

Exercised upon the Subjects of the English Nation.

AS ALSO,

A *Discovery* of what Arts they have used to Arrive at their late Grandeur, *&c.*

By *WILLIAM de BRITAINE.*

Et genus humanum & Mortalia temnitis arma,
At sperate Deos. *Virg.*

LONDON: Printed for *Jonathan Edwin*, at the Three Roses in *Ludgate-street.* MDCLXXII.

Kings of Great Britain:

With some of their

CRUELTIES and INJUSTICES

Inscribed upon the Shields of the English Nation.

AS ALSO,

A Discovery of what Arts they have used

to Arrive at their late Grandeur, &c.

To His

Royal Highneſs

THE

Duke of YORK.

SIR,

COuld I but uſe my Pen, as You Your Sword,
I'd Write in Blood, and kill at every Word:
The Hogans then my Muſe's Pow'r ſhould feel,
And find my Verſe as fatal as Your Steel.
But ſure, Great Prince, none can preſume to Write
With ſuch Succeſs as You know how to Fight:

To His Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York*.

Who carry in Your Looks th' Events of War,
Deſign'd like Cæſar *for a Conquerour.*
The World of Your Atchievements is afraid,
While Neptune's *Watry Kingdoms You Invade;*
And that much-courted Miſtreſs *th'* Ocean's *now*
Not by th' Venetian-Duke *Eſpous'd, but You.*

And now, Great Prince, *may You Victorious be,*
Your Fame and Arms o'er-ſpreading Land and Sea:
May You our haughty Neighbours overcome,
And bring Rich Spoils, and Peaceful Laurels Home;
whilſt They, Their Ruine or Your Pardon meet,
Sink by Your Side, or fall before Your Feet.

THE

THE
Dutch Uſurpation.

THE Dominion of the Belgick Provinces being devolv'd to *Philip* the ſecond King of *Spain*, who deſigning to Himſelf the Weſtern Monarchy, and (the beſt medium to that end) was to reduce thoſe Provinces to a Kingdom. But they being fortified with great priviledges, and many of them inconſiſtent with Monarchy; 'twas adjudg'd by ſober perſons, 'twoud prove a work of great difficulty, and that He would never effect that he aim'd at. Beſides, the reformation of Religion, which then began to grow to ſome ſtrength, mov'd the King to reduce them back to the Church of *Rome*, by the power and terrour of the Inquiſition: Which when the people violently oppos'd, the King then reſolv'd to bring them by *Spaniſh* Rhetorick (that *The Belgick Provinces.*

is by Sword and Cannon) to obedience. To that end King *Philip* sends the Duke of *Alva*, (an old and expert Captain) with a puissant Army to be his Vice-Roy amongst them. No sooner was he settled in his new Government, but he establish'd the *Bloet-rod*, as they term it, a Council of Bloud, made up most of *Spaniards*.

Duke Alva *is sent into the Belgick Provinces.*

The Bloet-rod setled in the Provinces.

Anno 1567. He took off the Heads of the Counts of *Horn*, *Egmont*, and of divers other persons of quality, Citadels were erected, and Taxes impos'd upon the people to support them. The Political Government of the Countrey in many things altered, and the people spoyl'd not of their priviledges only, but of their liberties. Amongst the reform'd he brought in the Inquisition, and therein behav'd himself very tyrannically. This powred Oyl on the fire, formerly kindled, and put all into a combustion; about five thousand Families quitted their Countrey, some flying into *Germany*, others into *France*, and most into *England*, where they were received with all kindness and civility; Churches were appointed them, (they being of the reform'd Religion) and many Noble and great priviledges were bestowed upon them.

The Government of the Provinces alter'd.

Five thousand Families leave the Provinces.

During those Troubles the Prince of *Orange* and Count *Lodowick*, his Brother, were very active, and gave Duke *Alva* imployment

All *Holland* (except *Amsterdam*) follow'd the Fortune and side of the Prince, together with all the Towns of *Zealand*, except *Middle-burg*.

Holland *and* Zeland *for the Prince of Orange.*

Anno 1573. Duke *Alva* was recall'd, afterwards *Don Lewis* of *Requisens* was appointed Governour. After him, the Prince of *Parma*, who brought the *Hollander* into worse case then ever.

Yet *Anno* 1581. they declare that *Philip* of *Spain* was fallen from His Government, they renounce and abjure Him for their Sovereign, they break his Seals, change the Oath of Allegiance, and took a new Oath of the people, never to return to the *Spanish* Obedience.

They declare Philip *of* Spain *to be fallen from his Government.*

This

This done, the States (for ſo they call'd themſelves ever after) choſe *Francis* Duke of *Anjou*, to be their Prince; during whoſe unfortunate Government, the Duke of *Parma* prevailed in all places, eſpecially after the death of *William* Prince of *Orange*, who was traiterouſly ſlain *Anno* 1584.

The Duke of Parma *prevails much.*

Now were the *Hollanders* truely miſerable, deſperate of pardon from their inraged Prince, and having no perſon of courage to head them, none of power to protect them, but ſuch as were likely to regard their own profit, more than their Intereſt. *England* was the only Sanctuary they had now left, to which they ſue, offering the Queen the Soveraignty of their Provinces. But that Heroick Queen not intending to Her ſelf any thing, ſaving the honour of relieving Her diſtreſſed Neighbours, *Anno* 1585. took them into her protection, and concluded (amongſt others) of theſe Articles.

Queen Elizabeth *takes the* Hollanders *into her protection.*

That the Queen ſhould ſend them five thouſand Foot, and a thouſand Horſe into the *Netherlands* to fight for them.

Articles concluded between Queen Elizabeth *and the States.*

That they ſhould pay Her Ten Pounds *per Cent.* for all ſums of money, She ſhould lend them, or diſburſe for them. And Intereſt upon Intereſt.

And likewiſe five pounds for every *Engliſh* Gentleman, or Officer, which ſhould dye in their ſervice.

All which ſums of money were to be paid unto the Queen at the end of the War.

And that for the reimburſing of the ſaid monies, the *Briel*, *Fluſhing*, and Caſtle of *Ramekins* were to be delivered unto the Queen, as Caution and Pledges.

The Queen, in performance of Her Agreement, ſent them 5000 Foot, 1000 Horſe, Money and a Governour, (The Earl of *Leiceſter*) and had the Cautionary Towns delivered unto Her. The renowned Sir *Philip Sidney* was the firſt Governour of *Fluſhing*, who died in their ſervice.

Queen Elizabeth *ſends over to the States* 5000 *Foot and* 1000 *Horſe.*

Caſimir alſo, the Elector *Palatines* Son, drew down

to the assistance of the States an Army of fifteen thousand Horse and Foot, at the instance, and great charges of the Queen.

When the Earl of *Leicester* came to wait upon the Queen, at his going over to be their Governour; She strictly commanded the Earl, that he should have a regard of the *English* Souldiers, and that they served God, and demean'd themselves religiously. Which they did with such exemplary zeal, that a sober man might have thought, that the United Provinces then stood in Christendom. And that pious Queen did therein well, for the Christian Religion was first planted in *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Friesland* by *Willibroad*, an *English* man, the first Bishop of *Utretcht*; whence by degrees it gain'd on the rest of the Countries. But since (by the ill practices of some amongst them) they are much fallen from the purity of it.

The Christian Religion was first planted in Holland, Zealand *and* Friesland *by an English-man.*

The Queen now resolveth to set all the Royal Signatures of Her favour upon the United Provinces, and give them the most eminent demonstrations of Her Bounty and Kindness. The Staple of *English* Cloth, that was formerly at *Antwerp*, She settl'd at *Delf*, in great quantities; by reason of the great concourse of people, which that Trade brought with it, the Town became rich, well built, and beautified with spatious Streets.

The Staple of English Cloth removed to Delf.

Flushing, before the *English* came thither, was a very poor Town, but by the Countenace of the Queen, the *English* Garrison there, and the Trade which the *English* brought thither, it flourish'd in a high measure; and by their means, so did all their great Towns and Cities there.

Queen Elizabeth *gives leave to the Hollanders to fish in our British Seas.*

She incouraged them in their Trades, protected them in their Navigation, gave them Licences to fish upon the *British* Seas, (which before was not permitted unto them) and the *English*, did couragiously fight for them (to vindicate their rights) whilst they were imploy'd in Fishing, and in their Manufactures, by which they

they increaſed in Wealth. But one infelicity happen'd unto them, that the King of *Denmark*, having taken ſome diſpleaſure againſt them, laid an Imbargo upon ſeven hundred of their Ships, which were paſſing backward and forward upon the Sound for Corn, by reaſon whereof the people there, were now more diſtreſſed with fear of a Famine, than with the Sword of the enemy. But the potent Queen preſently gave them relief. For She ſupplied them with great quantities of Corn. And by Her Intereſt (with the disburſment of ſome monies) the Ships were diſcharg'd, and came home to their ſeveral Ports, in the United Provinces.

The K. of Denmark ſeizes 700 Ships of the Hollanders.

Now was the Queen look'd upon as their only Patroneſs, and the *Engliſh*, the beſt ſinews of their Wars, and the Atchievers of the greateſt Exploits amongſt them: Near *Newport* was fought that memorable Battel 'twixt the Arch-Duke *Albert*, and the State. The Victory next under God, was gain'd for the States, by the valour of the *Engliſh*, and the excellent conduct of thoſe Noble and Gallant perſons Sir *Francis* and Sir *Horatio Vere*.

Now they triumph, giving out their Meddals with this inſcription, What we are, we are by Gods Grace and Queen Elizabeth.

Oſtend not wall'd till the Low Countrey Wars, and then with a Mud-wall only; and that not finiſh'd till the Arch-Duke ſet down before it. In ſo much as the Arch-Dutcheſs *Iſabella* is ſaid to have ſworn, That She ſhould not ſhift her Smock till the Town was taken, Who, had She kept her raſh Oath, had been very —— For the Town being Garriſon'd by the *Engliſh*, and under Sir *Horatio Vere*, (who was Governour thereof) held out againſt the Arch-Duke a Siege of 3 years, and ſo many months. The *Spaniard* at this Siege loſt one hundred thouſand men.

Oſtend *defended by the Engliſh* 3 *years*, 3 *months*.

The Spaniards loſt 100000 *men before* Oſtend.

Breda, a Town well fortified, and the Barony of the Prince of *Orange*, from whom being taken by the *Spaniards* in the beginning of the Wars, 'twas again recover'd by ſeventy valorous *Engliſh* Soldiers; who, hiding themſelves in a Boat cover'd with Turf, were convey'd into

Breda *recovered by the Engliſh.*

the Caſtle, which they eaſily maſter'd, and made the Prince Lord again of all his Dominions and Territories there. The ſpeech of one of the Souldiers there, upon that occaſion, deſerves never to be forgotton; who fearing leſt by his violent noiſe in coughing (though he did repreſs it) he ſhould, together with himſelf, betray his Companions: Kill me (ſaith he) fellow-ſouldiers, leſt we be kill'd.

The particular Actions, Gallantry, and noble Attempts of the *Engliſh* here, would deſerve a juſt volume of themſelves. By their valour and courage moſt of the *Spaniſh* Souldiers were ſo waſted and conſumed, that the King of *Spain* was enforc'd (to give a ſtop to their Conqueſts) to ſend fifty thouſand veteran Souldiers out of *Spain* and *Italy* into *Flanders*. And the Queen did ſupply the States with anſwerable numbers of men and money, inſomuch as She maintain'd for them forty thouſand Horſe and Foot in their ſervice.

Queen Eliza beth *maintained* 40000 *horſe and foot for the Hollanders.*

She made many Naval expeditions into *America*, and there did much infeſt the King of *Spain*, ſinking his Ships, burning his Towns, battering down his Forts and Caſtles, interrupting all his Trade and Commerce there; and all this to bring that King to Reaſon and Juſtice, as to the United Provinces.

Q Eliz. *infeſts the King of Spain in America.*

The King of *Spain* hereat exceedingly incens'd, *Anno* 1588. ſends his Invincible *Armado* againſt *England*, raiſed a Rebellion in *Ireland* againſt the Queen, ſent many *Spaniſh* Souldiers to *Kingſale* to the aſſiſtance of the Rebels there, committed many depredations in *Cornwall* here; many ſanguinary and deſperate perſons were incourag'd to poiſon, murder and deſtroy Her, who made many attempts upon Her Royal perſon. So this excellent Queen being incircl'd with ſo many infelicities and troubles, and beſet with ſo many calamities, and being wearied with the Wars in the *Netherlands* (becauſe they did ſo exhauſt Her Treaſure, and deſtroy Her brave people) and finding the States to grow inſolent, and to perform

no

no Agreements, and withall, obſerving their Subjects to grow rich by the War, (of which they made a Trade and Merchandiſe) and Her Kingdoms to be thereby impoveriſh'd; She reſolved to make peace with the *Spaniard*, (being aſſured the *Belgick* War was never to be ended by conqueſt) and to that purpoſe She ſignified Her Royal pleaſure unto the States; But finding her Majeſty to be in earneſt, (as She had great reaſon for't) they were much perplex'd. For if She had deſerted them, they had loſt their chief and only ſupport; they ſent over their Ambaſſadors into *England*, and in the moſt humble manner that could be, petitioned Her Majeſty, that She would not caſt off the Cauſe of God and man, and leave ſixty Towns, with a poor diſtreſſed people, a prey to the malice and avarice of the barbarous *Spaniard*. But She earneſtly preſs'd them for the payment of Her money, adding withall threats, That, if She was not obey'd therein, She would take ſuch courſes, as Her lenity was not us'd to be acquainted with: and ſo diſmiſſed them.

The diſtreſſed States petition the Queen not to deſert them.

Hereat the States were much diſturbed; and thereupon, *Anno* 1598. the diſtreſſed States ſent the Lord *Warmond*, and others their humble ſuppliants unto Her Majeſty, who in the loweſt poſture of humility, did acknowledg themſelves oblig'd unto Her for infinite benefits.

The States ſend Ambaſſadors to Q. Elizabeth.

But herein Her Majeſty excelled the glory of Her Anceſtors, that by how much She exceeded others in power, by ſo much Her Majeſty excelled them in acts of Mercy and Piety, by whoſe means and aid, the *French* have gain'd many Victories, and they more.

As for the Money which the States owed Her, they beſeeched Her Majeſty to conſider the dangers dayly growing upon them, their poverty and diſability to pay, and that by original Agreement with Her Majeſty, no monies were to be paid, till the Wars were ended.

The Queen underſtanding their unjuſt practices and ill dealings with Her, told them that She had been often deluded by their deceitful ſupplications, ungrateful actions, un-

The Queen diſpleas'd with the States.

unhandſom cavillings, and pretences of poverty (when their rich Cities confuted them) and She hoped God would not ſuffer Her to be a pattern to other Princes, to help ſuch a people, who bear no reverence to Superiours, nor take care for the advantage, reputation, or ſafety of any but themſelves. And required them to pay Her the money they owed Her. And adviſed them for the future, that they ſhould not ſeek a remedy againſt growing danger, from old acounts by compulſion, but rather merit new favours by their gratitude and thanks for the former.

Alliance with Q. Elizabeth was of great advantage to the States.

At theſe expreſſions of Her Majeſty, the poor diſtreſſed States thought themſelves confounded, both for their former and future charges: Yet conſidering the name of Alliance with *England*, was of exceeding advantage unto them, they reſolv'd to ſubmit (as they could not avoid it) to ſuch Conditions as Her Majeſty ſhould lay upon them.

Q. Elizabeth Councelled, and inclined the States to peace.

The Queen again preſs'd them for the payment of Her Mony, and for Peace; but She could not incline them to peace (being never diſpoſed to pay Her Money which muſt be at the end of the War.) Yet in complyance with Her Majeſty the Account was ſtated. And the principal Debt (beſides Intereſt upon Intereſt, and the loſs of Her Subjects in their Wars) did amount unto 8000000 Crowns: and they did agree to pay Her Majeſty, during the War, 100000 Pounds yearly, and the remainder when peace was concluded and the Cautionary Towns furrendred; and that in the mean time 1500 *Engliſh* Souldiers ſhould remain in the Garriſons, and that the States ſhould pay them.

The States owed Q. Elizab. two millions of pounds.

The Queen having Her Debts ſtated, began to be more friendly to them, and wiſhed them to follow their Trade of fiſhing upon the *Britiſh* Seas; (which She gave them leave to do) that they might be the better able to pay Her, and ſupport the charges of their War, which they did effectually.

But I could never find that they ever paid unto Her Majeſty any of the money they owed Her. For, it's not

to

to be conceived, that thoſe perſons whom Her Majeſty, for ſo many years, could not bring to an account, would, at the laſt, pay Her any thing.

But Her Majeſty being grown into years, and thoſe vigorous and great parts She formerly had ſomewhat declining; they (that the Queen might not exact of them the payment of Her money, according to Agreement with Her) continually by Emiſſaries (which they had about Her Majeſty and their Penſioners) did infuſe Jealouſies into Her Head, and what Blots, and ſecret deſigns the Cing of *Spain* had againſt Her Majeſty, and Her Dominions, which did ſo amuſe Her, that I do not obſerve Her Majeſty ever preſſed them after, for the payment of any money. But from time to time She ſupplied them with men as they deſired; and ever made good to them her own Motto, *Semper eadem.*

Q. Eliz. *died* April. 3. 1603. *She loſt* 100000 *men in the States ſervice.*

And as Her aſſiſtance to them was the firſt, ſo it continued to the laſt, that is, until *April* 3. 1603. at which time She died, having loſt not fewer than 100000 of Her Subjects in that War: And having ſpent in Naval expeditions, for their ſakes, againſt the King of *Spain*, in *America*, and elſewhere, above a Million of money, beſides the Debt which the States owed Her.

King James *proclaimed* King.

King *James* being proclaimed King, and the undoubted Heir and Succeſſor to the Queen. The States ſent their Ambaſſadors to the King, and after ſome Complements to Him, they ſignifie to His Majeſty, That they had loſt Her, whoſe Goodneſs and Benefits to them were not to be expreſſed in words. But they had found His Majeſty, as the Heir of Her Kingdom, ſo the Imitator of Her Vertues, and perſuaded Him to a War with *Spain*, and begged ſupplies of Him.

King James *refuſes to aſſiſt the States.*

But King *James* being a wiſe Prince, (and not to be taken with their arts and cunning) told them, that He had no difference with the *Spaniard*, and alſo, that King *Philip* had voluntarily offer'd Him His aſſiſtance, if any diſpute ſhould have ariſen concerning His Kingdoms. And for

the Arch-Duke, he made War with the Queen, not with the Realm.

A League concluded between King James, *and the* Spaniard.

This highly diſcompos'd the States, But King *James* treated withe *Spaniards*, and concluded a League with them. And the States, ſuch kindneſs had His Majeſty for them, were offered by King *James* to be comprehended in the Articles of the Treaty, but they refus'd; yet, by the mediation of King *James* a Peace was propounded to the States from the King of *Spain*. But they ſignified unto His Majeſty, that they would not treat with the King of *Spain*, till they were declared by him Free States, abſtracted from all right and title unto any of the Provinces or Places by them poſſeſſed, which He might pretend unto. All which, by the great endeavours of King *James*, were granted unto them by the King of *Spain*. And ſo *Anno* 1609. a Peace was concluded between the King of *Spain* and them.

The States refuſe to treat with the Spaniard, *except they be declared by him Free-States.*

Peace concluded between the Spaniard *and the States.*

The Provinces in the poſſeſſion of the States, at the time of the concluſion of the Peace, were *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Weſt-Frieſland*, *Overyſſell*, *Groningland*, *Utrecht*, *Zutphen*, three parts of *Gelderland*, and ſo ſome frontier Towns and Place, of contribution in *Brabant* and *Flanders*.

The Provinces of the States.

All which Provinces, with their frontier Towns in *Brabant* and *Flanders* are not ſo big as *York-ſhire*, one of our Counties in *England*. And there may be a greater number of ſtout and gallant men for War raiſed out of that one County, than they can raiſe out of all their Provinces.

Being now declared Free States, and Peace concluded with the King of *Spain*; yet for their own ſecurity, they were enforced to maintain an Army in their Country. The charge whereof could not amount to leſs than ſix hundred thouſand Pounds yearly, beſides other vaſt expences, as the preſervation of their Dikes, *&c.*

The Charges the States are at to maintain their Countries.

All, or the greateſt part thereof, they raiſed out of the Fiſhing of the *Britiſh* Sear, or on the people by Exciſe, and taxes upon every Acre of Ground. Which is ſuch, that the whole Country returns into their hands every third year, and by other Impoſitions, ſo inſupportable in themſelves

ſelves (and amongſt men which would be thought to live in a Free State) that ſhould any Prince in Chriſtendom, lay but half ſo much upon their Subjects, it would occaſion a Revolt.

So that, whereas one of the firſt cauſes of their falling off from their Prince, was to free themſelves from Taxes and Impoſitions, illegally (as they ſaid) enforced upon them, they have drawn upon themſelves more arbitrary, and illegal Payments, than any Nation in the world. So true it is, that a Rebellion once ſuppreſſed, the King is more King, and the Subjects more ſubject. But if it thrives and happen to be *proſperum ſcelus*, and to advance it ſelf to a Free State (as they call it) Tyranny and Oppreſſion, are the two Pillars which muſt ſupport it.

The States being now abſolute, and having obtain'd a Sovereign Dominion, only the Cautionary Towns ſtook in their Stomachs, and might prove a curb to them: But being unwilling to move the King concerning them, by the great ſums of money they then owed Him (and being not well able to pay Him) they would, by ſome projection or other endeavour to gain them; Thereupon they reſolv'd, as the beſt expedient, not to pay the *Engliſh* Soldiers in the Cautionary Towns, who being thereby put to diſtreſs and want, would be enforced to borrow ſome monies (for their preſent ſupport) of the States of *Zealand*, which they did; who therewith adviſed the States General, at the *Hague*, they conſulting with Sir *Ralph Winwood*, Embaſſador for His Majeſty there, (who was a favourable Inſtrument to them in this Buſineſs) ſent Inſtructions to the Lord *Caroon*, then their Ambaſſador in *England*, to acquaint the Lord Treaſurer herewith. And in caſe of no ſatisfaction from him, to make his Adreſſes to the King, which he did. His Majeſty being much incenſed, that His Subjects and Souldiers ſhould ſtarve for want of their Pay in foreign parts, ſent for the Lord Treaſurer, who drawing His Majeſty aſide, and telling Him how empty His Exchequer was, His Majeſty told their

The projection of the States to get the Cautionary Towns from King James.

Ambaſſador, that, if his Maſters would pay Him His Money they owed Him, He would deliver up thoſe Towns.

The next day their Ambaſſadour waiting upon the King: to know whether His Majeſty perſiſted in the ſame Reſolution, His Majeſty anſwered, That He knew the States of *Holland* to be His good Friends and Confederates, bot in point of Religion and Policy; therefore He apprehended not the leaſt fear of any difference that ſhould fall out between them. In contemplation whereof, if they would have their Towns again, He would willingy ſurrender them.

Cautionary Towns delivered to the States.

The States hereupon made up the money preſently, and ſent it to the King. And ſo *Anno 1616.* the cautionary Towns were delivered unto them.

The King (ſuch was his Royal Bounty unto them) remitted the Intereſt, and five pounds for every Gentleman, and Officer, which died in their ſervice.

The Treaſure and men which the Spaniard ſpent in the Wars.

Which Sum certainly would have amounted unto treble the Principal. The King of *Spain* having ſpent in thoſe Wars one hundred and fifty millions of Crowns, and waſted 600000 men; and was plung'd ſo deeply in debt (notwithſtanding his Mines of *Mexico* and *Peru*) that having taken up money in all the chief Banks of Chriſtendom, He was forced to publiſh a *Diploma*, wherein he diſpenc'd with himſelf (as the *Holland* Stories report) from payment, alledging that he had imployed theſe monies for the publick Peace of Chriſtendom.

What Sum the King received of them, it is not comporting with the duty of a Subject to queſtion, or diſpute; Yet we may obſerve the treacherous and unhandſom practice of the States, to ſuggeſt ſuch notoriour untruths to His Majeſty, when they themſelves, by Agrement with the Queen, were to pay the Souldiers in thoſe Towns; however they had been ungrateful, to ſuffer ſuch perſons (who had ſo highly merited of them) to want; when the States were built by the *Engliſh* valour, and by their bloud united and cemented.

But

But having gotten the poſſeſſion of their Towns, (which were the Lock and Key of their Provinces) and having compounded for thoſe exceeding great ſums of money which they owed His Majeſty, (which ſober men did think they never had been able to pay if rightly ſtated) they preſently from *Poor diſtreſſed People*, are ſwell'd up to thoſe ſpreading and magnificent Titles of *High and Mighty States*. Inſolent Boggs! They might rather have ſaid unto Sedition, *Thou art my Father*; and unto Rebellion, *Thou art my Mother*.

The States declare themſelves High & Mighty States.

Now they make their Naval Expeditions into *America*, and other parts of the World: And by the leave and licence of King *James*, paying ſome ſmall Tribute, they fall to their Fiſhing Trade upon the Britiſh Seas. Wherein they did ſo exceedingly thrive, that towards the latter end of King *James* His Reign, they imployed yearly eight thouſand four hundred Veſſels of all ſorts for their Trade of Fiſhing upon the Britiſh Seas, (which number ſince is vaſtly increaſed) whereby they have a Seminary of Mariners ready for publick Service or Navigation. And upon Computation it appeared, that they made in one year of the Herrings only, caught upon the Britiſh Seas, the ſum of five millions of our pounds; (the Cuſtom and Tenth of Fiſh advancing to the Publick Treaſury no leſs than eight hundred thouſand ponnds) beſides the Cod, Ling, Hakes, Pilchard, and other Fiſh, computed to amount unto near three millions more.

The States paying a Tribute, Fiſh in the Britiſh Sas.

The number of ſhips the States imploy in the Fiſhing Trade.

The riches the States gain by their fiſhing upon the Britiſh Seas.

By reaſon of thoſe multitude of Ships and Mariners, they have extended their Trade to all parts of the World, exporting for the moſt part, in all their Voyages, our Herrings and Fiſh: in exchange whereof, they return the ſeveral Commodities of other Countries, and ſell the ſame at their own prices. Great part of their Fiſh they ſell for ready money, which commonly they export of the fineſt Gold and Silver; and coming home, Re-coin it of a baſer Alloy, under their own ſtamp; which advance a great profit to them. The returns which they make for their

Fiſh in other Commodities, amounts to a vaſt ſum: And all this Wealth, Riches and Grandeur, is derived unto them from the Indulgency and Bounty of the Kings of *Great Britain.*

The *Hollanders* now beginning to be conſiderable in the World, by reaſon of the many Royal Favours wherewith they are inriched by the Crown of *England*; The Engliſh and they having ſeveral Factories and Places in the Iſles of *Molluccaes*, *Banda*, *Amboyna*, and elſewhere in the *Eaſt Indies*, (the Engliſh being ſome years there ſetled before the *Hollanders* had made any diſcovery of thoſe Iſlands) *Anno* 1619. there was a Solemn League and Agreement by King *James* and the States of the United Provinces, in a ſtrict Alliance, and ſocial Confederacy of the Engliſh *Eaſt-India* Company, and that of the United Provinces, for the better advancing and carrying on of the Trade and Commerce in thoſe Iſlands, and elſewhere in the *Eaſt-Indies*.

A League between King James and the States for advance of Trade in America.

Here are ſo many marks of Kindneſs, ſuch ample Demonſtrations of Favour, as no People could have greater Obligations (if any Principles of Honour or Juſtice could oblige them) to make returns of Gratitude, and give the greateſt inſtances of their Sincerity and Faithfulneſs to the Kings of *Great Britain*, and the Engliſh Nation. But with them, *Favours paſt are not accounted; they love no Bounty but what is meerly future.*

At *Amboyna*, (one of the *Scyndæ* or *Setibe* Iſlands, lying near *Seran*, and hath many leſſer Iſlands depending upon it, it's of the Circuit of 60 Leagues) an Iſland which bears Cloves plentifully, for gathering and buying whereof the Engliſh Company had placed five ſeveral Factories: The head of all at the Town of *Amboyna*, (ſo called from the Iſland the chief Town in it) two at *Hitto*, and *Larico*, in the ſame Iſland; and two others at *Latro*, and *Cambello*, in the Iſland of *Seran*. But the *Hollanders* obſerving the Engliſh to be better beloved by the Natives than themſelves, and that they began highly to improve and

gain

gain by their Trade and Traffick, hating that any ſhould thrive but themſelves, *Anno* 1622. upon pretence of a Plot between the *Engliſh* and the *Japoneſſes* to betray their Fortreſs in the Town of *Amboyna*, (which was built at the charge of the Engliſh, and for the ſafety of Trade and Commerce) the *Hollanders* having about two hundred Souldiers there, (to the end they might ingroſs the whole Trade and Traffick of the ſaid Iſlands to themſelves) moſt treacherouſly murthered, and with Fire and Water tortured the Engliſh there, (far exceeding the Barbarity of all Nations) ſeized upon their Factories and Goods, to the value of four hundred thouſand pounds: All the Engliſh and *Japoneſſes* which they could meet with, they ſent into their own Iſlands to be their Slaves.

The Maſſacre of the Engliſh at Amboyna.

The States ſeiſe the Factories of the Engliſh at Amboyna.

An Act ſo horrid! that the *Hollanders* are infamous to this very day among the rude and ſavage *Indians*, for their barbarous Inhumanity executed upon the Engliſh, (the greateſt Patrons, under God, they ever had in the World.) King *James* being made acquainted with this barbarous fact, told the States Ambaſſadour that He never read or heard of a more cruel and impious Act. *But I do forgive them*, (ſaid the King) *and I hope God will: But my Sons Son will revenge this Bloud, and puniſh this horrid Maſſacre.* The King was a wiſe Prince; and believe it, Wiſdom is next door to Propheſie.

A Propheſie of King James.

Having thus murthered the Engliſh, (their inſolency and ingratitude did not end there, but) they forcibly ſeized upon the Iſlands of *Seran*, *Nero*, *Waire*, *Roſingen*, *Latyo*, *Cambello*, *Nitto*, *Larica*, *Lantare*, the Iſlands of *Poloroone*, near Neighbouring to the *Molluccaes*, *Polaway*, and *Machaſſer* Iſlands of *Banda*; all which Iſlands were formerly ſurrendred by the general conſent and act of the Natives, unto the Engliſh, and under the Sovereignty of the Kings of *England* They ſeize upon their Factories and Goods there, poſſeſs themſelves of one thouſand eight

The States ſeiſe upon all the Iſlands and Plantations of the Engliſh in America.

eight hundred Engliſh, which they diſpoſed of into their own Iſlands.

By this artifice they gained to themſelves *Amboyna*, *Bands*, the *Molluccs* Iſlands, *Ternate*, *Tidor*, *Maner*, *Rochian*, *Machiam*, and *Botono*, with ſome others: In all which, the Engliſh had their Factories and ſome Caſtles, Iſlands productive of Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinamon, and other rich Commodities; from whence the *Perſians*, *Turks*, *Chinois*, and *Africans* fetch'd them. But by reaſon the *Hollanders* were ſuperiour to them in ſtrength, and that horrid act of *Amboyna* had made a ſad impreſſion upon their ſpirits, (expecting the ſame meaſure of cruelty from them, as they of *Amboyna*) were enforced to quit the ſaid Iſland and Factories.

So that theſe inſolent and ingrateful perſons have gained to themſelves ſolely the Trade of the whole World for Spices.

The States drain 400000l. yearly for Spices, out of the Kings Dominion.

By the loſs of which Iſlands, there's dreined yearly by them out of the King of *Englands* Dominions for Spices, four hundred thouſand pounds, beſides the loſs of the Trade in thoſe Iſlands to the Engliſh, (which would have much improved and inlarged it ſelf into other places) cannot amount unto leſs than four millions of pounds ſterling yearly, though formerly ſome inconſiderable quantities of them did grow in *Cupe*, *Duco*, *Montio*, and *Mara*, but of late not any. The advantage hereof cannot amount unto the *Hollander* leſs than ſeven millions of pounds ſterling yearly: they ſetting what Rates and Prices they pleaſe upon theſe Commodities.

The riches the States gain'd by ſeiſing of the Engliſh Factories.

The ſtock of the Eaſt India Company of England *loſt.*

By theſe moſt unjuſt practices of the *Hollanders*, the Stock of the *Engliſh* Company, which did amount unto about ſixteen hundred thouſand Pounds was the greateſt part of it loſt.

Poloroon *delivered by the Natives to King* James.

Poloroone, by the general and voluntary act of the chief men of the Country was ſurrendred into the power of King *James*, and the poſſeſſion thereof was given to His Majeſties uſe to Captain *Courtrop Decemb.* 23. *Anno* 1616.

No

No other Nation, at that time, having any Intereſt in it, or pretenſion to it, being a very rich and plentiful Iſland: from whence the *Engliſh* might have expected great Treaſure and advantages. The *Hollanders*, notwithſtanding their League and Treaty with King *James*, *Anno* 1619. the *Engliſh* being then in poſſeſſion of it, with great force entred the ſaid Iſland, demoliſhed all their Buildings, pull'd up all their Nutmeg-trees, and ſent them into their own Iſlands to be planted, deſtroy'd all their Factories there, and ſeiſed upon all their Goods, and forced all the *Engliſh* from thence, and to diſpeople it, that it might be of no uſe to the *Engliſh* for the future, under colour of a Plot that the *Oran-keys* and Nobles of *Poloroone* had conſpired with the people of *Seran* to maſſacre the *Dutch*, as well at *Poloroone* as *Poloway*: The *Dutch* Governour at *Poloway* ſent command to the *Oran-keys*, that they ſhould come over to him, a Prieſt and ſeventy *Oran-keys* immediately took a Prow, or ſmall veſſel, of their own; and embarked themſelves for *Poloway*. So ſoon as they were arrived, they were carried Priſoners to the Caſtle. Then the Governour with 200 Souldiers went to *Poloroone*, whence he fetch'd the reſt of the *Oran-keys*, and committed them Priſoners to the ſame Caſtle: And preſently were brought to the Torture with fire and water, as they ſerv'd the *Engliſh* at *Amboyna*. Two of them died in their tortures, the reſt, being 162 were all upon their forced Confeſſions condemned and executed. The Prieſt, when he came to the place of Execution, ſpake theſe words, in the *Mallatian* Tongue; All ye, great and ſmall, rich and poor, black and white, look to it; we have committed no fault: And when he would have ſpoken more, he was taken by the head and feet, layd along, and cut in two by the middle. Their Wives, Children, and Slaves, with all their Goods, were ſeiſed by the *Hollanders* and ſent into their other Iſlands.

Poloroon ſeiſed by the States from the Engliſh.

The cruelty of States againſt the Natives in Poiloroon.

And this the *Hollanders* did, becauſe the *Oran keys* had a great love for the *Engliſh*.

Barbarous Miſcreants! was it not enough to exerciſe their

Tyranny upon the *English*, but that they must destroy the poor Natives for their sakes?

The States design to themselves, the sole Trade and Dominion of the East Indies. And to speak freely, prospero is villanies, are Cardinal Vertues in the States Ethicks.

So that we may perceive the sole design of the *Hollanders* is, to get the Riches, Trade, and Dominion of the whole Indies into their own power. And therefore they think any *medium* just, subservient to that end.

The *Hollanders* having forcibly taken the Town and Castle of *Mallaca* from the *Portugeez*, suffer no Ships of any King or Prince in *Europe* to pass the *Streights* of *Mallaca*, into the South Seas to *China*, &c. upon pain of seisure or confiscation of Men, Ships, and Goods.

The States suffer no ships to pass the Streights of Mallaca.

And to that purpose they grant their Commissions to the Captains of their Ships, to bring all Ships that pass the *Streights* of *Mallaca*, (which *Streights* were free for all Ships to pass, till the restraint and Usurpation of the *Hollanders*) into *Mallaca*, or else to sink, or burn by their sides.

This restraint is loss to the *English* three hundred thousand pounds yearly, and advantage to the *Hollanders* five hundred thousand pounds yearly.

Anno 1620. *Cabode bon Esperanza* was in the possession of the *English*, and by them taken for the use of King *James*. But since the *English* have been forc'd out by the *Hollander*, where they have a flourishing Plantation.

Two ships of the English seised and confiscated by the States.

Thereupon *anno* 1620. they seised upon two *English* Ships, the *Bear*, and the *Star*, in the *Streights* of *Mallaca*, going to *China*, and confiscated Ships and Goods valued at fifteen hundred thousand pounds.

Bon Esperanza, a ship of the English seised by the States.

The Ship *Bona Esperanza*, an *English* Vessel, *anno* 1635. going into *China* by the *Sreights* of *Mallaca*, was violently assaulted by three *Dutch* Men of War: the Master and many of his men killed, and brought into *Mallaca*: and there the Ship and Goods were confiscated, valued at one hundred thousand pounds.

The Dragon and Katherine two English ships seised by the States, and confiscated.

The *Dragon* and *Katherine*, two *English* Ships of Sir *William Curteen*, valued at three hundred thousand pounds, besides their Commanders, and others, who had very great Estates

Estates therein, *anno* 1636. were set upon by seven *Dutch* Men of War, as they past the *Streights* of *Mallaca* from *China*, and by them taken. The men tyed back to back, and flung over bord; the Goods being taken out of the said Ships, were seised to the use of the States there; and the Ships sunk, that it might not be known who committed that cruel fact.

Anno 1620. *The Factories of the English in* Sumatia *seised by the States.*

In *Aru*, and *Manucado* in *Sumatia*, an Oriental Island, the *English* had several Factories there, by the consent of the King and Natives: but by the practise of the *Hollanders anno* 1625. they were all enforced to leave their Factories, and the places.

The Factories of the English in Siain *seised by the States.*

In *Pachane*, the chief City of *Pachane*, one of the Kingdoms of *Siain* in *India*, the *English* had several Factories there, but by the unjust practices of the *Hollanders*, they were compelled to quit the Country, and their Factories, to an unexpressable loss to the *English*. *Pachane* being a great Country for Gold, Silver, Pearls, Precious Stones, and many other rich Commodities.

The States make War against the King of Bantam, *for his love to the English.*

The *Hollanders anno* 1636. made War against the King of *Bantam*, one of the Kings of *Java major*, for that he had a great kindness for the *English*. And for that he permitted them to have several Factories in *Sunda*, and *Jambe* for Pepper; And by this art would have driven the *English* from thence, and their chief Pepper Trade. And so would have shut them out, both of the *Streights* of *Sunda* and *Mallaca*.

Which, from these men we may learn, That those which study to be great by any means, must by all means forget to be good: they must dismiss that puny thing Conscience; for there is no such Remora to Grandeur, as a coy and squemish Conscience: And it's observ'd by a learned Gentleman, had *Alexander* boggled at invading other mens Kingdoms, he had never wept for the scarcity of Worlds.

The oppressions and injuries of these men in *India*, not only to the English, but to the Subjects of many of the Kings and Princes in *Europe*, are not to be express'd (and

indeed they are fitter for our wonder than our words.) It were to be desired that they would set forth a Manifesto to the world of the particular losses they and their Subjects have sustained by the Insolencies and Usurpations of these men. And then they would be as much scorned, by every good man in *Europe*, as they are now hated by the Indians in *America:* For the Indians, though they have no kindness for the Spaniard, yet they look upon him as a Gentleman, but the Hollanders they abhor, for their sordid acts, and unjust practises.

The States have the sole command of the North Seas.

As they have made themselves Masters of the South Seas, so having *Anno* 1662. taken *Cochen* from the Portuguez, and other Ports upon the coast of *Mallabar*, they have the sole command upon the North Seas from *Mallabar* to *India*, *Persia*, *Arabia*, *Red Sea*, *Mosambique*, all along to *Cabo de Bon Esperanza*, so they will in a short time restrain all the Kings and Princes in *Europe*, and their Subjects to have a Trade or Commerce in those parts.

The stile of the States in the Indies.

And whether it may not by the help of a little Logick be concluded out of their stile; consider, The States General of the United Provinces of *Battavia*, *Amboyna*, *Tewan*, &c. Commanders of all the Seas of the world; Protectors of all the Kings and Princes in *Europe*; and Supreme Moderators of all the affairs of Christendom: For so they stile and write themselves in the *East Indies*.

Now they are High and Mighty States indeed: Ambition is never so high, but she thinks still to mount; that station which lately seem'd the top, is but a step to her now; and what before was great in desiring, seem little, being once in power.

The

The Method and Arts which the States have used in India to Inlarge their Dominions, and to exclude others from Trade or Commerce there.

1. THey are in a perpetual state of Hostility, ever Warring upon some Prince or other; and thereby gain either Tribute or Dominion.

2. When they have to do with any King or Prince, they order their Affairs so, that he must perform first; and when he hath done, they are States, and so are free.

3. They encourage the Natives upon every small occasion of discontent, to Arm against their Prince, promising them their assistance, which they exactly perform. When they have Conquered the King, and taken his Castles and Ports, (which they first secure, making themselves Masters of the Seas and great Rivers) then they subdue the Natives: and so Vest in themselves Sovereign Dominion, and make both King and Natives their Vassals.

4. If the Natives take up Arms against their Prince, (as many times they do) then they encourage him against his Rebellious Subjects, and give him their assistance: When the Natives are subdued, then they conquer the King himself, or else demand so much for their assistance, that he is not able to pay; and so he must submit himself and his Dominions to their boundless ambition.

5. If

5. If there be any Wars between Prince and Prince, they will be ſure to fall in with one of them, and give him their Aid, and ſo make War in the other Princes Dominion. When that Prince is ſubdued, and themſelves ſetled in his Dominions, then they reduce the other Prince to their Obedience, having ſome Caſtles or Ports in his Dominions, which do command the whole.

6. If they have any places of concern, and the Subjects of any Prince in *Europe* have any Factories there, (which they cannot fairly diſmiſs) then they lay ſuch great Taxes and Impoſitions upon the Natives, that they are enforced to Arms. When they are ſubdued, then they charge the Subjects of that Prince as Conſpirators and Abetters of the Natives; and ſo ſeize upon all their Goods, Factories, and enforce them to quit the Country, or elſe ſend them into ſome of their Iſlands to be Slaves.

7. If any Prince in *Europe* make any Treaty or League with the States, concerning any Affairs in *India*, they ſend to the States of *Battavia* private Inſtructions, contrary to their publick Agreement: So that all Treaties and Leagues, as to the Affairs of *India*, are ineffectual.

8. Where they have footing in any Iſland or Dominion, they claim by Conqueſt, and ſo lay what Taxes they pleaſe upon the Natives. And being in by Conqueſt, they are Proprietaries; and ſo exclude the Subjects of any King or Prince from Trade there.

9. If the Subjects of any King or Prince in *Europe* have Factories in the Dominions of any Prince there, (if they begin to be conſiderable) they take ſome occaſion to War againſt that Prince; and upon Treaty, charge thoſe Subjects to be the cauſe of the War: ſo if the Prince will have Peace, he muſt ſeize their Factories and Goods, and baniſh them his Country.

10. They pretend great kindneſs to their Neighbour Princes, and enter into a League Offenſive and Defenſive with them: And by that means get the favour of thoſe Princes to have ſome Ports, or ſtrong Caſtles for Defence

of

of their Trade, as they pretend in their Territories. When that is done, they either make Wars themſelves, (and ſo thoſe Princes muſt aid them) or elſe perſwade the Princes his Allies to make War upon another Prince; which they do, and ſo fight one Prince againſt another; and when they are ſufficiently enweakened, they Conquer them all.

11. If they have any difference with any potent King or Prince, they get time: if it be for their advantage, they give good words, but part with no money. That done, they make their Addreſſes to ſome Favorite of that Prince, (which do all in the Court of rhe *Indian* Kings,) and ſo with ſmall charges they effect great matters.

By theſe ſteps they have clim'd up to thoſe immenſe Pyramids of Dominion and Power in the *Indies*, that they are become formidable to the greateſt Emperours and Princes there: ever making good in their practice that Lemma of *Loyola*, (the Apoſtle of their State) *Cavete vobis Principes.* They have excluded the Subjects of all Kings and Princes in *Europe* from Traffick and Commerce, where they have any Territories or Power. And by reaſon of the Dominion they have in the South Seas, and the Conqueſts and Fortifications they make upon the North Seas, all their Subjects will finally be debarred from any Traffick or Trade there.

The States exclude the Subjects of the Princes of Europe *to Trade in the* East-Indies.

Of what dangerous conſequence this will prove, it's very well beſeeming the Wiſdom of the greateſt Kings and Princes to conſider. For there are a Generation which are born to be the Plague, Diſquiet, and Scourge of *Europe*; and they gladly ſacrifice the Publick Peace of *Chriſtendom* to their own private Intereſt.

If we conſider how many brave and large Dominions in the *Eaſt-Indies*, were under the Sovereignty of the Kings of *Great Britain*, what flouriſhing Factories their Subjects had there, how great Kings they might have been in Treaſure and Dominion, how rich their Subjects, it cannot

The great Inſtes which the King of England and his Subjects have ſuſtain'd in India by the Uſurpation of the States.

not but diſcompoſe an Engliſh Spirit, that his King ſhould be outted of all thoſe Dominions, and his Subjects deveſted of their Riches and Hopes, by a People who had nothing but the Favour of the King of *Great Britain* to ſupport them, nor no Fortreſs to defend them but that of *Ambayna*, and that built by the Monies of the Engliſh Company.

Well, we may ſee what Treachery and Perfidiouſneſs can do, being accompanied with Ambition and Induſtry: But they will ere long find, that ſlippery are thoſe Foundations of Might and Greatneſs, which are not laid upon the Principles of Juſtice, and regulated by the Maxims of Chriſtian Piety.

The Inſolencies of the States to the King of England in Europe.

And as *America* was the Theatre where they Acted theſe Tragedies, and unparallel'd Inſolencies: ſo they have not ſpared to manifeſt their Ingratitude, Affronts, and higheſt Injuries againſt the Kings of *Great Britain*, and the Engliſh Nation here in *Europe*.

The States fight the Spaniſh Armado *upon the Britiſh Seas, againſt the King of* Englands *Command.*

Anno 1639. when his Catholick Majeſty ſent his *Armado* with ſome Souldiers into *Flanders*, to ſtrengthen his Gariſons there, but by croſs Winds were driven upon the Engliſh Coaſts; the States Equipped out a great Fleet of Men of War, charged the *Spaniſh Armado*, raviſhed his Ships out of the Harbours of his late Majeſty at *Dover*, and deſtroyed moſt of that Fleet, though in his Majeſties Protection and Dominions, and againſt his Majeſties expreſs Command: thereby Uſurping Sovereignty to themſelves, and giving Laws to his Majeſty in his own Dominions. A bold Affront!

And certainly they could not think but his Majeſty did highly reſent it. But to keep him buſied at home, and that his Majeſty might have no opportunity to bring them to Juſtice for their Inſolency: there being (*Anno* 1639.) ſome Diſtempers in *Scotland*, they did greatly promote them, and contributed their aſſiſtance to them, in all manner of Military Proviſions.

Monarchy,

Monarchy, and with that the Glory of the Engliſh Nation, was now departed; the People model themſelves into a Commonwealth, they take a full proſpect of the Uſurpations, Injuries, and Oppreſſions of the States, which had ſuch a horrid complexion of Injuſtice upon them, that the new Commonwealth denounce War againſt the old States, they obtain many ſignal Victories, and had much diſabled their Naval Forces. Now the States being not well able to conteſt with the Engliſh Valour, they project how they might deliver themſelves from the fury of theſe men: At laſt, they having by their Emiſſaries firſt diſſeminated Sedition amongſt the people, whereby the Commonwealth became a burthen to the Nation, and wiſe men began to be troubled at the ill face of affairs, they adjudged the beſt expedient was, to ſet up a ſingle Perſon, (the States being now ſenſible of their former errour, in not ſupporting the Engliſh Monarchy, as their beſt ſafety, and greateſt Protection) *O.* as the fitteſt perſon for ſuch a Bold-fac'd Treaſon, (by their underhand practiſe, and paying to him ſome hundred thouſand of pounds) is prevailed with to take upon him the Government of the Nation. The War is continued againſt them with great ſucceſs: yet by their Intereſt they obtain a Treaty. And thereupon paying a Million of Pounds to *O.* a Peace is concluded; but the moſt diſhonourable and unjuſt that ever was to this Nation. But ſuch as it was, it continued till his Majeſties bleſſed Reſtauration.

Difference betwixt the King of England, *and his Parliaments, and how advanced by the States.*

Anno 1641. there happening ſome difference betwixt his late Majeſty, and his Parliament, they ſent over their Rabbies of Sedition here into *England*, and infus'd their Antimonarchical Principles and dangerous Doctrines into ſome giddy heads of the Engliſh Nation, who thereby became ſo intoxicated, that they were never at reſt till (like men infected with the Plague) they infected others; and thereby a great part of the people became diſobſervant to the Laws of the Nation, and Rebels to their King. An Army of theſe men were raiſed, they having their

chief Officers and Commanders, and all Warlike Proviſions out of the United Provinces, to bring Deſtruction to the King, and Deſolation to the Kingdom. Thereby that Great King being reduced to ſtreigths, (notwithwithſtanding the many Obligations of the States to his Majeſty) they could never be induced to contribute any Aid or Aſſiſtance to redeem that Excellent Prince from ſo great Abyſs of Miſery, or to preſerve the Kingdom from Ruine and Confuſion, (which with their Aſſiſtance might have been eaſily prevented.)

But the States were ſo far from any Act of Charity or Piety, that *Amſterdam* was made the great *Emporium* or Market for the Rebels to ſell thoſe rich and coſtly Goods which they had plundered from his Majeſties beſt Subjects in *England*, (whereas no King or Prince in *Chriſtendom* would ſuffer them to make uſe of any of their Ports to that purpoſe) and the beſt Furniture that ſome of the States have in their Houſes at this very day, are many of thoſe ſtollen Goods.

And by this means they brought Poverty and Miſery to this Nation, Riches and Plenty to themſelves.

This unfortunate Nation being thus in Combuſtion, and all befry'd, the *Hogan Mogans* with joy, as an ingenious man obſerved, did warm their hands at thoſe unhappy flames, which they themſelves had kindled, tuning their merry Harps, when others were weeping over a Kingdoms Funeral. In *England* there being nothing but Confuſion and Ruine, nothing to be ſeen but the Convulſions of a dying State. His now Sacred Majeſty, for his own ſafety and ſecurity, withdrew Himſelf out of *England*, and reſolved to live for ſome time (in his Solitudes) in the *Belgick* Provinces: But the States were ſo far from affording Him any comfort, as a diſtreſſed Prince, or yielding Him any kindneſs, as their beſt Friend, and greateſt Patron, that if his Majeſty had not had timely notice of it, it is credibly ſaid, that he had been delivered up (in their Territories) as a Sacrifice to the fury of his cruelleſt Enemy.

The States afford no kindneſs to his now Majeſty being in their Provinces.

His

His Majeſty, *Anno* 1660. being reſtored to his Kingdoms, (forgetting all their former Unkindneſſes and Ingratitudes) his care was to conclude a ſtrict League with the ſaid States. But no ſooner was it concluded, but they return to their uſual practiſe of breaking of Articles, (who expect an exact obſervance of them from others, but perform none themſelves.) Thereupon his Majeſty, 1664. was ſtirred up by the Complaints of his people, and the Unanimous Votes of both Houſes of Parliament, to defend the Rights of his Crown, and the Liberties of his People, which the States had moſt notoriouſly invaded: yet his Majeſty to prevent the effuſion of bloud, (*as Tyrants ſhed bloud for pleaſure, Kings for neceſſity*) ſpent the whole Summer in Negotiations to bring them to reaſon, but all his endeavours proved ineffectual.

Thereupon, *Anno* 1665 enſued the War, and continued to the year 1667. Wherein his Majeſty obtained ſo many ſignal Victories, that by their humble Supplications and Addreſſes to his Majeſty for Peace, he was induced to a Treaty. And his Majeſty having the Garranty of the moſt Chriſtian King, and of the ſaid States, that no Act of Hoſtility during the ſaid Treaty ſhould be attempted by them againſt his Majeſty, or any of his Dominions; thereupon his Majeſty did forbear to Equip his Fleet. Yet the ſaid States, contrary to their Faith, during the ſaid Treaty, (with their Fleet though not half mann'd or Victuall'd for any time) moſt treacherouſly invaded his Majeſties Dominions, burnt and committed Deſtruction upon ſeveral Ships of his Majeſties Navy Royal, in his own Ports and Harbour. Whereas if his Majeſty had ſet forth his Fleet, they had not been able to have put to Sea that year for want of Mariners, and other diſcouragements upon them, having received ſo many memorable defeats by the Valour and Courage of his ſubjects.

The States make Addreſſes to the King of Great Britain *for Peace.*

The States burn his Majeſties Ships.

No ſooner was there a Peace concluded, but every Article was broken by them. And no wonder, for it's a Maxime of their State, That *all Alliance as to them is inconſiderable:*

considerable: the foundation of their Greatness and Safety, consists in their own Power and Strength. Therefore to keep any Article is of no consideration to them.

Now they invade his Majesties Fishing upon the British Seas without his Royal License, they refuse to strike Sail, and dispute his Sovereignty of the British Seas. Affronts so high, and Indignities so transcendent, that no King or Potentate (except these men) did ever so much as question any of them.

The Sovereignty of the British Seas, in the King, and the Fishing.

It doth appear by the Records in the *Tower*, and the Municipal Laws of this Nation, that the Kings of *England* have had ever from the time of the *Romans* an absolute and uninterrupted Right, and exclusive Property in the Sovereignty of the British Seas, in the Passages and Fishing thereof; and hath power to make Laws, and exercise Supreme Jurisdiction over all Persons, and in all cases within or upon the said Seas, as 'twas agreed 26 E. 1. by the Agents and Embassadors of *Genoa*, *Catoloigna*, *Spain*, *Almaine*, *Zealand*, *Holland*, *Friesland*, *Denmark*, *Norway*, and divers other places in the Empire. And by all the States and Princes of *Europe*, in a case then in question between the King of *England* and his most Christian Majesty, concerning *Rayner Grimbold* his Admiral exercising some Jurisdiction upon the British Seas. See the Records in the *Tower*, 26 E. 1. *de Superioritate Maris Anglici.*

The Laws of *Olleron* which (after the *Rhodian* Laws were antiquated) have now near five hundred years been received by all the Christian World for regulating Sea-Affairs, and deciding of Maritime Controversies, were first declared by King *R.* 1. at his return from the Holy Land, and by him caused to be published in the Isle of *Olleron*, as belonging to the Dutchy of *Aquitane.*

Licenses granted to Neighbour Princes for their Subjects to fish, paying tribute.

If the Subjects of any King or Prince have a Right to Fish in the British Seas, I do desire to be satisfied, What should be the reason that all Neighbour Princes have by Treaty obtained license from the Kings of *England*, for their Subjects to Fish in those Seas, and have paid Tribute,

as it doth appear by the Licences granted by *H.* 4. unto the French. By *H.* 6. unto the Dutcheſs of *Burgundy*. To thoſe of *Brabant* and *Flanders* by *E.* 4. To *Francis* Duke of *Britain* for his Subjects. *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, in the firſt year of Queen *Mary*, obtained a Licence for his Subjects to fiſh upon the North Coaſts of *Ireland*, for the term of one and twenty years, paying yearly for the ſame 1000 l. which was accordingly paid into the Exchequer of *Ireland*.

And the Preſidents in *R.* 1. King *John*, *E.* 3. and other Kings, are almoſt infinite.

And if any King or Prince could pretend to any right, certainly His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſtie hath as good a pretence as any. But that King by the ſpecial Licence of the Kings of *England*, and not otherwiſe, hath fiſh'd upon the Britiſh Coaſts, with a ſet and limited number of Boats. And that for his own Family, and being likewiſe to obſerve the Laws and Orders of his own Fiſhermen: For breach whereof, divers of his Subjects have been taken and impriſoned in *Dover* Caſtle and elſwhere; as doth appear by many preſidents in time of *E.* 3. *H.* 4. *H.* 7. *&c.* in the Tower.

Neither is this ſingular in the King of *England* only, for in *Ruſſia*, many Leagues from the Main, Fiſhermen do pay for their fiſhing great Taxes to the Emperor of *Ruſſia*. And in moſt places, other Nations are prohibited to fiſh. *The Subjects of other Princes pay for their liberty of fiſhing.*

The King of *Denmark* doth the like, and taketh great Tribute both at *Wardhouſe* and the *Sound*.

And the like he doth now for *Norway*.

All the bordering Princes of *Italy* do the like within the *Mediterranean* Seas.

The States do take an Impoſition upon fiſh, which is taken upon the Britiſh Seas, and within the Streams and Dominions of other Princes.

The Hollanders do allow the tenth Fiſh, both in *Ruſſia*, *Lappia*, and other places, or pay a Compoſition for the ſame: And do alſo pay a Tribute in the *Sound*, for paſſage to fetch the ſaid Fiſh.

But I shall not give my self any trouble in a point so clear. I would desire to know of the Hollanders, by what right or title they fish upon the British Seas. If they have a right, Why did the Earls of *Holland*, and themselves after the said Earls take Licences from the Kings of *England*, for their Subjects to fish and pay tribute? as they have done, as it appeareth by many ancient Presidents in the Tower.

But now I remember, it's a Principle of their State, *That if they get the possession of any thing, never to dispute the right, so it be of conveniency or profit to them to keep it.*

All passing upon the British Seas ought to strike sail.

The next is the striking of the Sail, which is nothing but an humble acknowledgement of His Majesties Soveraignty of the British Seas, and a grateful submission for their liberty to pass upon them; for strangers (by the Law and Custom of the British Seas) being to pass those Seas, either in coming to *England*, or going to any other place (without so much as touching upon any of His Majesties Dominions) have us'd to take safe Conducts and Licences of the Kings of *England*, to secure and protect them in their passage. *Vide Rot. Franciæ, 11 H. 4 de Salvo conductu.* The Presidents are exceeding many amongst the Records in the Tower. The striking of the Sail, is one of the ancientest Prerogatives of the Crown of *England*, For, I observe in the second year of King *John*, it was declared at *Hastings* by the King, with the advice of His Lords Temporal, for a Law and Custom of the Sea, That if a Lieutenant in any voyage, being ordained by the King, doth encounter upon the Sea, any ship or Vessel laden or unladen, that will not strike or vail their Bonnets at the Commandment of the Lieutenant of the King, or of the Admiral of the King, or his Lieutenant, but will fight against them of the Fleet; that if they can be taken, they be reputed as Enemies, their Ships, Vessels and Goods taken and forfeited, as the Goods of Enemies. And that the common people being in the same, be chastised by Imprisonment of their bodies, for their Rebellion, *Inter Leges Marinas*

Licences of safe Conduct granted by the King of Great Britain.

Marinas, *Anno* 2 *Johannis Regis*, amongſt the Records of the Tower.

The Hollanders therefore refuſing to ſtrike ſail, do deny His Majeſties Soveraignty in the Seas (one of the moſt precious Jewels of the Crown) and the principal means of the Trade, Wealth and Safety of this Nation; and which all true Engliſh men, with the hazard of their lives and fortunes, are obliged to preſerve and maintain, for *Imperator Maris, eſt Dominus Terræ.*

The Soveraignty of the Sea ought to be preſerved.

And as they have deny'd His Majeſties Soveraignty, ſo they have by their Artifice ſupplanted the Trade and Traffick of His Subjects, which are the only Pillars of Riches and Safety to this Nation.

The Hollanders ſupplant Trade.

Conſult the *Muſcovia*, *Turkey*, &c. Companies, enquire at the Exchange, they will all tell you, It's gone, whither I know not, but into *Amſterdam*, and the United Provinces.

The Engliſh are as active and induſtrious a people as any, but (of a more generous and noble Allay) they abhor to have Trade, by thoſe baſe practiſes, or to gain it, by thoſe ſordid means as the Hollanders do. I doubt not but the Engliſh Nation being ſenſible of the Injuries and Oppreſſions done them by theſe men, will in ſhort time, by their Sword and Valour reduce them to reaſon.

And as they have ſupplanted the Trade of His Majeſties Subjects; ſo they have endeavoured to make a diminution of His own Glory, by abuſive Pictures and falſe Libels; not only in their own Territories, but in moſt of the Dominions of the Kings and Princes of of *Europe*, where the name of the King of *Great Britain* is renown'd. *Reputation abroad, and Reverence at home, are the Pillars of Safety and Soveraignty.*

The States have ſcandalized His Majeſty by Libels.

By theſe Arts they have endeavoured, not only to leſſen His Majeſtie, Reputation abroad, but to bring contempt upon Him, even amongſt His own Subjects at home. Without doubt His Majeſties good Subjects have a great Sentiment of theſe Indignities, and will not only carry an Antidote

tidote in their ears, againſt the poyſon of theſe Libels, but with their Swords, Lives and Fortunes will vindicate His Dignity, and bring theſe Ungrateful Miſcreants to Juſtice.

The States having put ſo many ſcorns and indignities upon his Majeſty, and abuſes upon His Subjects in their Trade (for which His Majeſtie was more troubled than for the Indignities done to Himſelf) He was reſolved to have ſatisfaction of them. But they to give His Majeſty diſquiet in His own Dominions, and for a diverſion to Him, made their Addreſſes to ſome perſons of the Scotiſh Nation (with them) for their Brotherly aſſiſtance, promiſing them they ſhould be furniſhed with Men, Arms and Money what they pleaſed. But the Scots (too well remembring their late ſufferings and calamities, and) having as great a ſenſe of Loyalty and Duty for their King as any people in the world, with the greateſt ſcorn and abhorrency rejected their moſt impious and rebellious motion.

The States make addreſſes to ſome of the Scotiſh Nation to rebel.

Not prevailing there, they ſet upon ſome Factories of Sedition in *England*: and by their Emiſſaries here, endeavoured to work upon an honeſt party in this Nation, (though differing in ſome minute Ceremonies from the Church) but they looked upon it, as the greateſt Injury and Indignity could be done them, to tempt them from the Loyalty to ſo good and gracious a King.

And certainly His Majeſty had a very good eſteem for them, or elſe He would never have granted them that Act of Indulgence: An Act ſo tranſcendent, and exceeding the bounty and grace of all former Kings, that it could not be obtain'd of them, though there had been many hundred thouſand pounds offered for the purchaſe of it. But as His Majeſty hath granted them Liberty of Conſcience; ſo (there's no doubt) they will make conſcience of their Liberty.

His Majeſty of *Great Britain*, and the Moſt Chriſtian King, of all Princes in *Europe* have moſt ſtudied and endeavoured (for the good of their Subjects) to advance Trade and Commerce; yet their Subjects cry out they have

have no Trade, and well they may, when the Hollanders are the great Supplanters of Trade, and obſtructers of Commerce (to all others but themſelves) in the world. And no wonder, for it's a prime principle of their State, *That they muſt not be like the Foe-caul, which provide food for the Lyon; but they muſt imitate the prudent Cat, who mouſes only for it ſelf.*

Nothing can be more becoming the Majeſty of two ſuch Potent Kings, not only out of charity to deliver the diſtreſſed Dutch (an induſtrous and well meaning people of themſelves) from the Tyranny and Oppreſſion of thoſe inſolent States; but out of Piety towards God, to ſettle peace in Chriſtendom (which is only by the power of theſe two Great Kings to be effected); and to which all Kings and Princes are oblig'd to contribute their aſſiſtance.

The States have made more diſturbance in Europe, than the Turk theſe 500 years.

For let it be ſoberly conſidered, if theſe men (if we may ſo call them) ſince the Revolt from their Prince, have not made greater diſtempers and confuſions, and cauſed more effuſion of blood, and expence of Treaſure in *Europe*, than the Great Turk hath done for theſe 500 years.

And as they are more powerful by Sea, ſo they are much more dangerous in their practiſe. For, the Turk is a Prince, who with all Potentates doth exactly obſerve his Leagues, and keeps his Faith: But it's an Apophthegm in their State, that *its for Kings and Merchants to keep their word and Faith: But for States, no longer then it's ſubſervient to their Intereſt.*

And how exactly they make this good in their actions, I appeal to all the Kings and Princes of *Europe*, if ever they kept one Article, or their Faith in any thing, where it was their intereſt to break it. Certainly theſe men live, as if great Sins would merit Heaven by an Antiperiſtaſis.

The States will prove a greater plague to Chriſtendom than the Turk.

And its very well becoming the graveſt Judgements to conſider, if theſe men may not prove in a ſhort time, a greater Terror and Plague to Chriſtendom, than the Turk Himſelf. Inſomuch as his Arms are at a great diſtance, and only Land-forces, but theſe men are ſeated in

the Centre of *Europe*, and being so Potent at Sea, and rich in Treasure, may cast an Army, and with that, blood and confusion into any Princes Dominion, whom they please to disquiet (especially being first reduced to poverty, which they labour to effect in all their Territories by obstructing of Trade) And they can more speedily and powerfully offend any Kingdom by Sea in one month, than the most puissant Army is able to to march through in a year.

Well, It's time to reduce these men to Justice and Reason; *Prudence teacheth us to set limits to that Power, which deservedly may be suspected.* For as they grow in Puissance and strength, so the more formidable they will render themselves to all Kings and Princes. From one great King they have taken so much blood, that he is fallen into a deep Consumption: And it's adjudged by some wise Physicians of State, that he will hardly recover.

King of Spain

Did they not lately break the heart of one Potent King, and almost the back of another? Do they not privately engage Prince against Prince? and by that means bring misery and calamity to them both; and out of their ruine create riches and plenty themselves? Do they not undermine the Trade of all *Europe*, and send nothing but poverty, misery and complaints into all Princes Dominions?

King of Sweden.

King of Denmark.

How dangerous and fatal their Greatness will in few years prove to all the Kings and Princes of *Europe*, and to their Subjects (if not timely prevented) a weak Statist without the help of *Galileo's* Prospective-glass) may eatily see. Yet there are a People in the World, which contribute their assistance to them, but let them be assured, that if these States by their Arts shall extricate themselves from the destruction and calamity which now threaten them, they must for all their friendly assistance, expect nothing but *Polyphemus* courtesie, to be the last that shall be swallowed up. This is too evident by their Ingratitude and Insolencies to the Kings of *Great Britain*, and to the English Nation.

Nothing

Nothing can give a check to their growing Power, but the Naval Forces of the King of *Great Britain*, whose Situation, Ports, Strength of Shipping, Courage of People, and Experince in Sea-Fights, have always made him very formidable. And that *Henry* the eighth understood so well, that he assumed to himself that Motto, *Cui adhæreo, Præst.*

This Naval Power of the King of *Great Britain*, is the security and safety of *Europe:* For if that were broken, they would look upon all the other as inconsiderable, because they are so far separate, that they might be destroyed before they could unite; and in case they did, the issue would be very doubtful. *The Naval power of England, is the security of Europe.*

Then they would sacrifice one Prince after another, and bring nothing but confusion, poverty, and misery to Prince and People. And whether this be not more than conjectural, look into their practices in the *East-Indies*: Observe their Arts and Methods, by which they have reduced so many great Kings, with their Subjects, Vassals and Slaves, to their vast Ambition.

I have done: Yet I cannot but drop a few Tears for some honest People amongst them, who must be inwrapt in the Punishment, though innocent as to the Guilt.

Now the most formidable and Potent Kings in Christendom, are drawing their Forces against them, All their Trade is gone by Sea, nothing but horror and confusion in their Land; none of their Allyes durst appear for them. A mournful Tragedy. Methinks like wise Patriots, they should seise upon their States (whom they may thank for all their calamities and miseries) and yield them up to Justice; set up their Prince, whose Ancestors have spent so much Blood and Treasure to Vindicate their Rights and Liberties, and not to serve their ends of him (as all wise men think the States do at this juncture of affairs) for its an Adage amongst them, that *Leo vinciri liber pernegat.*

And the States do as certainly hate a Prince, as a Prince doth a Free-State. *Discite Justitiam moniti, &c.*

FINIS.